

W. A. Lowell

# Boston Recorder.

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NO. 1.—VOL. XXVII.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1842.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

[Reported for the Boston Recorder.]

### YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY FOR DIFFUSING MISSIONARY KNOWLEDGE.

The introductory lecture before this Society was delivered on Wednesday evening last week, by the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. After introducing the Lecturer and Rev. Mr. ROGERS into the seat, the President, C. T. RUSSELL, Esq. stated that, as the object of this Society was the diffusion of intelligence as to the results of Christianity, it was in accordance with that object to invoke the blessing of its Divine Author, upon the first efforts of the Society; and accordingly, prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. M. ROGERS.

The President then proceeded to state the objects and plans of the Society. He congratulated them that notwithstanding they had encountered some adverse influences and some disappointments, they had now commenced under such favorable auspices. [The Odeon, where the lecture was held, was well filled.]

The Society, he said, originated in hope, but not unaccompanied with fears; but the kind sympathy of the benevolent public had dissipated those fears and cherished that hope.

To explain the object of the Society, he read an article of the constitution. The Society, he said, proposed to gather up and spread before the community the mass of interesting facts, connected with the diffusion of Christianity, which lies unobserved in the records of ages. It proposes to investigate and lay before the religious community the results, rather collateral than direct, of that cause which had its beginning at Jerusalem, eighteen centuries ago, and which has encircled the globe, until, in the providence of God, the very land of its origin is indebted to it for the rekindling of the light, which the lapse of ages has extinguished. Yet when spoke of the means which the Society intend to employ, and the success which had crowned their efforts to obtain the aid of distinguished gentlemen as lecturers, in a very happy manner introduced the Lecturer for the evening.

Mr. BUTLER said, that at the beginning of a course of popular lectures so entirely novel, it might reasonably be expected that some statement should be made of the ground to be occupied by the Society, its sphere of operations, its objects, and the benefits to be derived from it. He took it for granted that the founders of the Society take a lively interest in the work of Christian missions, and that they think it highly important to diffuse missionary intelligence. The interest the young men of Boston had manifested in the general diffusion of Christianity, was a just homage which they owed to the object itself, and to their own responsibilities, arising from the manner in which Providence has distinguished them above others of their race.

To say nothing of the millions who embrace a corrupt Christianity, we perceive, on a slight survey, the vast majority of the human family wholly ignorant of the Christian faith—some yet in a savage state, others partly civilized, but all surely in the ignorance and degradation of heathenism, or crushed under the weight of Mohammedan impurity. In many respects, Mohammedanism and Paganism are to be classed together. Under both systems exist the evils, individual and social, which flow from false religion. These evils are not developed in all countries to the same extent; but while they vary in degree, they show the same tendency and similar results. These evils are, impurity, falsehood, infidelity, degradation of the female sex, absurdities in science, injurious and degrading classifications in society, caste, slavery, unlimited and irresponsible power in rulers—the utter absence of free discussion, public spirit, and enlightened charity; frequent and bloody wars, and the general prevalence of error, inhumanity, and vice.

After this description, the lecturer solemnly and emphatically inquired, "Is this state of things to last for ever?" And he blessed God that we were not left to this desperate conclusion. There is a remedy. Christianity is fully equal to this emergency. It diffuses knowledge, enlightens the ignorant, relieves the wretched, raises up the down-trodden, delivers the oppressed, reconciles the controversies of nations, secures the rights of all, and spreads over the world the genius of light and love. To show that these are the results of Christianity, he appealed to history, and gave a brief review of its effects, in turning the proud unsocial Jew, into a kind and tender-hearted friend of his whole race—the persecuting Paul into a zealous believer and defender of the faith—the heathen of Antioch into the Christian disciples—scorners and Atheists into serious-minded believers, and Philosophers, Epicureans and Stoics, into plant believers; in removing barbarous customs and abolishing slavery, as it had done in the Roman empire; and turning the ferocity of barbarous tribes, as it had done in Europe. He adverted, also, to its effects upon individual character, as seen in every age, in the wonderful charges and transformations wrought by it; and turned the attention of the audience to the Sandwich Islands to show its wonderful effects as there exhibited, in changing in twenty-two years, a nation of barbarous idolaters, destitute of language and books, into a Christian nation, with a language and literature of their own, and ability to read, with corresponding advancement in science, law, and the arts of civilized life. And he triumphantly inquired, "What are the physical improvements of the age, in comparison with this heavenly achievement? And how does it cast into shade the most brilliant exploits of heroes and achievements of politicians and statesmen?"

He spoke also of the adaptability of the Christian religion, to every age and country; and of the means of good influences which the missionary carries with him—the Bible, the printing press, and our noble language, in which is treasured up such vast resources in science and theology. And he thought it was proof that men were far gone from holiness, that we see so many men, otherwise intelligent and discerning, who reject with

contempt the only means of elevating their race. And, he appealed to the testimony of Milton, Newton, Cowper, Sir William Jones, De Wilberforce, Wordsworth, Chateaubriand, D. L. Martine, and other distinguished persons, giving a tribute to the character of each as he passed, to show that those who undervalue the cause of missions are not the wise men of the earth. He alluded also, to Byron's description of the sad effects that would follow from extinguishing the natural light, and inquired, "O why did not remember that to extinguish Christianity would be not the blotting out of the stars, but of the sun, from the moral heavens. Sin and misery would then ask no aid from hell."

He maintained, also, that civil and political rights could not be maintained without Christianity, which reveals and sustains the great principles on which these rights are based; and expressed the opinion that the cause of the failure of the attempt to establish a popular government in France was owing to the want of those great principles, which Christianity alone inculcates; and to the influence of Christianity, in establishing the principles of equal rights, he attributes the success of the Society; and accordingly, prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. M. ROGERS.

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The mighty men of old—The patriarchs, prophets, princes, kings, in sacred books endued with

power, short prayers—short prayers.

*Believe just like a little child.* Put away all stiffness, bashfulness, pride, and pour your whole soul into God's loving bosom. Tell him all your secret sins, and what you ought to feel, but what you did. But I have no power—Next week you shall hear again, if the Lord will. His blessing be upon you. Your Affectionate Pastor.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

### PROPOSED FOREIGN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee of the American Tract Society having communicated with the Rev. Drs. Vaughan and Anderson, the Rev. Mr. Peck, and Dr. M. Lovell, Secretary of the Foreign Foreign Missionary Society, and having fully considered the correspondence received from different countries and stations, with a view to ascertain the immediate wants of each, unanimously resolved, at their last meeting, Dec. 20, 1841, that the following appropriations be made as soon as funds shall be received: all of which it is hoped will be transmitted before April 15, when the Society's year ends: viz.

To the Sandwich Islands, \$1,500; Reformed Dutch Mission, Java and Borneo, \$500; Rev. J. Irucker, Baptist Missionary at Samarang, Java, \$200; General Assembly's Mission to China, \$500; Siam and China, American Baptist Board, \$500; Siam, A. B. C. F. M., \$500; Burmah, the Karen, Arakan, &c., \$500; General Assembly's Mission in South America, \$500; Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Calcutta, Baptist, \$500; the Armenians, \$200; Orissa, Bengal Baptist Mission, Cuttack, \$1,000; Balasore, \$800; Missions in Southern India, Madras, \$1,500; Madras, \$1,000; Ceylon, \$3,000; Bombay and Amulnagar, \$500; West Africa, A. B. C. F. M., \$500; Protestant Episcopal Church, \$200; Baptists, \$200; Nestorians, \$500; Constantine and Mardin, P. E. Church, \$200; Mission to Turkey, including Smyrna, Constantinople, Boosa, Trebizond, Erzeroum and Cyprus, \$2,500; Greece, Protestant Episcopal Church, \$500; American Baptist Board, \$600; A. B. C. F. M., \$1,200; Russia, \$2,000; Sweden, \$200; Berlin, \$100; Hungary, Bohemia, the Wends, &c., \$100; Hamburg, Lower Saxony Tract Society, \$500; American Baptist Mission, \$800; Barren, \$100; Calw, \$100; Strasbourg, \$100; Paris Religious Tract Society, \$600; Tract and Book Society, Toussaint and Geneva, \$100; Rev. Mr. Role, Spain, \$500; reserved for Belgium, Denmark, Norway, South Africa, and new calls, \$1,200. Total, \$20,000.

The facts and statements before the Committee, many of which have appeared in public journals and documents, show that in most cases the above appropriations will be essential to the steady progress of the work of evangelization and mission, and cannot be withheld without painful embarrassment. Yet the receipts of the Society for foreign distribution, from April 15 to December 25, were less than three thousand dollars; and the treasury at the latter date was short of meeting bills due the amount of \$3,000. More, however, is needed, as more individual self-denial must be exercised, and more active efforts made, or the work proposed cannot be accomplished; and, who neglecting the responsibilities now resting upon him to his crucified Lord, can hope to look back on them with joy from the bed of death, the day of judgment, or the unchanged scenes of eternity.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

### THE BELOVED DISCIPLE.—VO. I.

JAMES, a servant of Jesus Christ, to the Christians in New-England who have obtained like precious faith, through the righteousness of God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ; Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and our Lord Jesus Christ, according as his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness, through the knowledge of him that hath called us unto glory and virtue; whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises. As children they possess the same inborn propensities. The circumstances under which they are educated may modify and change their character in some important respects. Yet they are substantially alike. The body of one feels pain as soon as that of the other. The same bread that imparts vigor to one, nourishes the other. Kindness will send a number of joys to the heart. Severity will deprive one suddenly of the other. Their social qualities are alike. The glow of childhood can be shared equally by them.

Intellectual endowments are shared equally by them. The children of the rich are not pre-eminently blessed with strength of mind, with penetrating acuteness, with powers of imagination, and indifference of judgment, with all the elements of genius. Those of the poor stand in these respects on level with those of the rich. The mind that has been conversant only with delusions in some ignoble employment, may possess, in their native roughness, the grandeur of a Bacon's greatness, or a Milton's splendor. The man whose name is unknown beyond the limits of his native town, possesses a mind that has needed only careful cultivation to make him a conspicuous actor on the great stage of public life—the leader of armies, the maker of laws, the honored envoy to distant realms, or the ruler of the nation, the indigent mother, who has quietly discharged her duty in the domestic circle, whose name has not been blazoned beyond the limited sphere of her usefulness, might have attained under other circumstances the reputation of a Mrs. Hemans or a Hannah More. Impenetrable dullness and creative genius are distributed with an equal hand among the rich and the poor. In the possession of natural endowments both classes "meet together."

In common exposure to the calamities of life—Sickness, in its afflictive visitations, does not pass over the mansions of affluence, as the destroying angel passed over the blood-sprinkled houses of the Israelites. Disease invades, indiscriminately, the thick walls of opulence and the frail tenement of poverty. Elegant apparel is no surer defence against infection, than the coarsest garb. All the comforts of life, with which the mansion of wealth abounds, furnish no security against the inroads of disease. The nerves of the rich feel no less keenly the throbs of anguish, than those of the poor. The walls of the stately mansion, no less than those of the humbler habitation, reverberate the groan of distress and the irrepressible outcry of suffering humanity. If the exposure of the poor to the elements of life subject them to some disease peculiar to their condition, on the other hand the superfluous abundance, the seclusion and the inactive life of the rich, bring upon them diseases which the poor seldom suffer.

If it be said, that the rich can avert some calamities which fall heavily on the poor, it may be replied that, in their turn, the poor have their peculiar protection. The rich are not exposed to diseases which are traced to insufficiency or inferior food, and to confinement in crowded, ill-ventilated, or cold and damp apartments. They can also command the services of the ablest physicians, and procure the most expensive means of relief—the articles of nourishment or the help of medicinal waters, or the benefits of a change of air by foreign travel. On the other hand, the poor are exempt from the hereditary or acquired diseases which are traced to insufficient or inferior food, and to confinement in crowded, ill-ventilated, or cold and damp apartments.

The rich, however, have greater means of self-preservation than the poor, and are better prepared for sudden reverses.

The reader, I speak to thee, as one of the Christians of New-England—who have you ever paused, when reading of "the disciple whom Jesus loved," to raise the question, "why should John enjoy this pre-eminence which renders him the beloved of Jesus?" And when you have done so, consider

## BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1842.

## TWENTY SEVENTH VOLUME.

The Publisher of the Recorder would express his gratitude to the Father of Mercies, that he has been permitted to commence the 27th Volume of this paper, under very encouraging auspices.

It will be perceived that we have not enlarged our sheet, of which an intimation was given, some time since. The reason is simply this, that many judicious friends, since that intimation, have expressed decided objections to that measure, as unnecessary and inconvenient—preferring to have information in a condensed and abridged form, rather than in the gross. A large sheet with large type, might be issued, without increasing the quantity of matter, and the result would be only an increased inconvenience. We have reduced the number of Advertisements, which will make room for miscellaneous matter in the last page; and shall continue by abridgments to embrace as much intelligence as the sheet was enlarged.

On our last page this week will be found Editorial Notes on New Publications and other interesting articles. On the first page is given a Report of Mr. Butler's Address before the Young Men's Society for Diffusing Missionary Knowledge, delivered on Wednesday of last week. Reports of other Lectures before that infant but important institution, may be expected hereafter.

## ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER,

Park Street Church, Boston, Jan. 3d, 1842.

After singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Blagden, Dr. R. Anderson proceeded to give the late intelligence from the missions.

## NESTORIANS.

*Ordination of Mr. Stocking.* Mr. Stocking was sent out merely as a teacher; but has been recently ordained as a missionary. The services were performed in one of the Nestorian churches. The occasion was rendered deeply interesting by the presence and serious attention of a full assembly of the Nestorians, who advanced at the conclusion of the service and kissed Mr. Stocking's hand, in token of recognition of the validity of his consecration, and the bishop, Mar Elias, kissed his head, as token that he also welcomed him as one worthy and duly authorized to break the bread of life to his people.

*Mr. Perkins and his wife, and Mar Yohannan.* Mr. and Mrs. Stocking, who sailed from Smyrna on the 24th of Sept., last, have not arrived, although they have been out 100 days, and 70 days is the usual time of a passage at this season. Something must have happened; but we are allowed to hope that the vessel may have sprung a leak, or been crippled in her spars, and had to bear away to the West Indies, as is sometimes the case with vessels on this voyage. Another month will bring intelligence; but there is cause for gratitude, if not for hope, in the fact, that no Missionary of the Board, for thirty years past, has perished at sea. Mr. Perkins has been one of the most laborious and successful missionaries, and his loss would be deeply felt, on both sides of the water.

## INDEPENDENT NESTORIANS.

Three letters have been received from Dr. Grant. The first was dated at the residence of the Patriarch, July 10; another, from another part of the country, July 30; and the third, from Mosul, Sept. 4.

Prayer by Dr. Jenkins.

## REV. N. ADAMS'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Nehemiah Adams addressed the meeting on the Prospects and Duties of the coming year. He spoke of the receipts since the commencement of the financial year of the Board, and said the prospect was, if they should continue through the years they had begun, the whole debt of the Board would be paid; while, the proposed advance of 25 per cent would leave \$20,000 of unpaid. The Prudential Committee think it probable that the interest exacted by the recent meeting of the Board will be permanent. The responses which have been made show that there is a deep and heartfelt interest founded on principle, in this movement. Those who speak of that meeting, who were not present, say, "I read the account with tears." Floods of tears have been shed over the account of that meeting. And this illustrates an important principle in the action of mind upon mind—whatever costs a man tears to say, will bring tears from others. And there never were more burning tears than when that meeting preceded the crisis, where all was dark in prospect, and light suddenly broke upon them. A gentleman in London, who has been for some years a contributor to the funds of the Board, writes, expressing his interest in the meeting, and thinks the Board took the proper course; and having previously given one or two guineas, he has doubled or trebled, in consequence of reading the report.

Dr. G. met in his first and second visits. All the expressions of interest in his object, made by the Patriarch on former occasions, were repeated. He had the most free conversation with him, who appeared desirous of extending the most hearty co-operation in the work. The Patriarch had long been waiting the Doctor's return. Now, he said, the whole country was open before him, and he might choose his residence. He said he would accompany him to the nearest tribes, and his brother would go with him to any part of the country he might wish to visit. The day after his arrival, Dr. Grant commenced visiting. He became convinced that preaching the gospel must precede the establishment of seminaries and schools, to prepare the minds of the people; but to effect this, the number of missionaries must be considerably increased. The people everywhere urged their own particular claims.

After he had been there six weeks, the messenger he had sent to Mosul returned, and informed him of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and of the sickness of Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale; and he hastened, through much peril from the Kurds and Arabs, to that place, to extend his sympathy and professional aid; and it came in time of need, when Mr. H. was suffering under a relapse of his fever; from which, by the blessing of God upon the timely aid he rendered, Mr. H. had so far recovered as to be convalescent.

Dr. G. says that, while we sleep, the enemy is sowing tares. The Pope sends three missions where the Board does one.

The Roman Catholic bishop of El Kosh has opened a correspondence with the Patriarch, the object of which is, to prejudice his mind against our missionaries, holding out all promises of temporal support, backed up by the French Consul general at Bagdad. Now, the Nestorians are looking to American Christians for help. Now is the golden moment. Dr. Grant says he has felt warranted in pledging the American churches for the necessary means to carry on this work; and he believes they will rejoice to redeem the pledge.

## SYRIA.

Our Syrian missions are threatened more and more by Puseyism, which threatens indeed the welfare of the Evangelical church throughout Christendom. It is the Revival of the Spirit of the dark ages, in the Protestant church. It is manifesting itself mostly in those churches where there is most of pomp and ceremony; but more or less in every denomination of Christians. The form which it assumes in relation to foreign missions, is, a fervid desire to extend "the church," which distinguishes it from the true missionary spirit, which has for its object the publication of the gospel; the church being not the end, but a means, an instrumentality, subsidiary to the main object. What will be the final result cannot be foreseen; but it portends more evil to protestant missions, than all the unaided power and craft Popery could possibly inflict. The proofs of an intended interference of a great foreign ecclesiastical power, which proudly refuses to recognize our humble claim even to preach the gospel anywhere in this perishing world, have occasioned us much

anxiety within the month past, as placing the Syrian mission in jeopardy. The interference has an intimate connection with the sending of an English bishop to Jerusalem, mentioned at the Concert in December, who was to sail from England, as the newspaper state, in the steam-figate "Devastation," on the 20th of November.

Dr. A. proceeded to read several extracts of letters from the missionaries in Syria, showing the pressing necessity of a greater allowance of funds, and stating that their expectations in regard to the Druses, had been fully realized. The Prudential Committee held a long special meeting to consider this case, and voted to enlarge the appropriation \$2000, and to authorize the mission to spend \$5000, necessary to secure their footing among the Druses; and Dr. A. said he was sure, if the assembly he was addressing had been there, and heard the statements on which the committee acted, they would have responded by acclamation.

The newspaper accounts in regard to the civil war on Mount Lebanon, he thought had been considerably exaggerated, and evidently came from some one in the Papal interest. There was no doubt there had been a war; and that the Major Patriarch would rather exterminate the Druses than have them become Protestant Christians.

A letter he held in his hand described the outbreak of it at El Kamer; and Mrs. Smith was there alone at the time; but she was providentially protected, so as to be able to arrange her effects, and start for Beyroot the next day, when she was met on the way by her husband.

## WEST AFRICA.

Letters, Dr. A. said, render it highly probable that our mission at Cape Palmas will find it expedient to remove from that place; owing to the jealousy and aversion with which the colonists, who are generally liberated slaves, naturally regard all white men, and which they evince by annoying and embarrassing acts of legislation; and owing also to the fact, that the colony and the society in Maryland both believe it to be proper and necessary for them to subject our native assistants, and all our native pupils who are of sufficient age, to military duty. It is not known whether the mission will go up or down the coast. That is a point reserved by the Committee to the decision of the brethren on the ground.

## CONSTANTINOPILE.

An extract was read of a letter from Mr. Goodell, giving information of the completion of his translation of the Old Testament into Armenian-Turkish, and the commencement of a revision of the New, which was published under his superintendence some years ago. He expresses great gratitude to God, on the completion of so great a work, which he said he did with shouting, "grace, grace unto it."

## MONTHLY CONCERT.

The contributions in the ten churches united in this annual concert, the last year, have been \$1320.04, which is \$207.34 less than last year, and less than in either of ten years past, except the first, and less than the average. He suggested whether it was not better to have a smaller number of churches united in the monthly meeting at Park-street, than there is at present, the number of churches being nine. He had no doubt but there would be a greater attendance on the whole, and that more would be contributed.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Blagden.

The meeting was one of much interest.

## AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

GREECE.—From Corfu, Mr. Buel writes, (Sept. 24), that the health and general prosperity of the mission is good.

*Religion.* Baptism and the intercession of the Word of God in regard to the anterior fields, "go onward"; and the word of God comes "forward."

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Rogers, and the meeting was closed with the doxology, and benediction by Rev. Mr. Blagden.

The meeting was one of much interest.

## THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

About 50 who have studied at the University, at taking a four years' course at the Seminary of the Greek church; and these eagerly received the Scriptures, Tracts, and other useful works from the mission.

*Nature Ministry.* Apostolos is eminently useful.

Two other young men are well fitted by nature and grace to become pioneers in the work of evangelizing their countrymen.

*Ethiopian Soldiers.* 1,500 are quartered in the citadel and other garrisons in the neighborhood of Corfu, among whom tracts can be usefully distributed.

*Armenia.* This province is divided into four districts, which contain a population of 240,000. It has no other mission but that of the American Baptist Board. Two missionaries and four assistants are stationed in Van district; one missionary and two assistants in Akyab district, and one missionary with several assistants in Sandouwy. They are laboring diligently in various ways, as well as their countrymen.

*The Karen.* Mr. Mason continues his itinerant labors, and his work of translation, by turns, with untiring diligence, and not without encouragement.

The ignorance of the Karen is extreme, and their simplicity of character very great; and as might be expected, they do not exhibit all the firmness and consistency of those whose intellectual and social character has been formed under more favorable influences.

Mr. M. mentions 25 baptisms performed during a recent tour; he met also with other inquiries, and hopeful converts, whose baptism is delayed.

*Germany.* Mr. Lehman writes from Berlin, that the Lord is graciously working for his congregation—that its numbers increase—that the church enlarges—that the king is interested in behalf of it—that in fact he is "instrumental of exceedingly great good in respect to religious liberty." It is not all sunshine however—a house of worship is a desideratum, and the congregation is too poor to build. A commodious hall has length been hired, and prospects bright. Other Baptist churches are springing up, and others still, are enlarging themselves.

We saw a man whose hands seemed to fall instinctively upon every thing in the shape of gain. He would run here and hasten there; would weary himself by day, and worry himself by night. His gripe upon anything having the aspect of money, was terrible. He was in such haste to be

rich, that he could scarcely stop for food or sleep. The "fit" took him when he was a boy. The spasms were sometimes very strong, and made him, and others too, through him, plenty of trouble.

The receipts of the Board, acknowledged in the Baptist Magazine for this month, are \$3,041.16.

## WEST AFRICA.

Disease and death are here at work, throwing a dark cloud over the mission.

Beside two missionaries deceased, two others are returning.

The receipts of the Board, acknowledged in the Baptist Magazine for this month, are \$3,041.16.

AN ANCIENT GENTLEMAN.

We do not believe that we, in our days, are to take the praise of all politeness and courtesy, and half sneeringly intimate that the old fashioned worthies of ancient days knew nothing of good manners. We do not believe that any land has ever turned out a finer specimen of a finished gentleman than we can find in that old record book of Genesis. And to whom we refer, dwelt on the plains of Mamre. His name was Abram.

People may sneer at this, but we shall not take it back. The old Patriarch had neither wig nor powdered hair, nor a gold headed cane; never saw such a thing as a French Dancing Master, and simple soul, not half as much about a waltz or a cotillion as the frisky young goats and lambs of his flock. But he was a gentleman, and so we will call him. His name was Abram.

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## POETRY.

[For the Boston Recorder.]  
THE CHILD-ANGEL AND THE POET.  
By N. P. WILLIS.

Upon a summer morn, a Southern mother  
Sat by the curtain'd window, a Southern mother  
Sat by her cheek, in tranquil happiness,  
Look'd where the busy travellers went and came,  
And, like the shadow of the swallows flying  
Over the bosom of unruled water,  
Flew'd from her thoughts all objects, leaving there,  
As in the water's breast, a mirror Heaven—  
For, in the porch beneath, stood to and fro,  
A man who was a poet, with his heart's arms.  
And many a passer by look'd at him, child  
And prais'd its wondrous beauty, still on  
The old soul trod'd his liability, and still,  
Blest thro' her depths of soul to light there shining,  
The mother in her reverie murmur'd on.  
But lo! another traveller alighted!  
And now, more indifferent or calm,  
The mother's breath comes quick, and with the blood  
Warms in her cheek and brow, she murmur's low—  
"Now, God be praised! I can no more alone  
In knowing I've a friend for my child;  
Chance to look on 't only!"

With a smile—  
The tribute of a beauty-loving heart  
To things from God new-born—would have pass'd  
The poet, as the infant caught his eye;  
But suddenly he turn'd, and with his hand  
Upon the nurse's arm, he stay'd her steps,  
And par'd upon her birthright.

"Twas a child  
In whose large eyes of blue the world indeed,  
Something to waken wonder. Never sky  
Is neautre depth, or soothly breaking down—  
Never the dew in new vine's cup,  
Lay so entranc'd in purity! Not calm,  
With the mere hush of mystery at rest,  
The ample forehead, but serene with thought;  
And by the rap'x expression of the lip,  
They seem'd scarce still from a cherub hymn;  
And over all its countenance their breath'd  
Benignity, majestic as we dream  
Angels wear, even before God.

Ernest and mournful, and his eyelids warm  
With tears kept back, the poet kiss'd the child;  
And, chiding at his heart as having pass'd  
Close to an angel, went upon his way.

Remember's that child's ministry to him;  
And of the only fountain that he knew  
For healing, he sought comfort for the mother.  
And thus he wrote—

*Morn not for the child from the tenderness ris'n,*

*To the questioning heart, is / an answer from Heaven;*

*"It is well with the child!" "It is well!"*

\* \* \* King, Jr. 26.

## MISCELLANY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.  
EDITORIAL NOTICES.

MISSION TO ENGLAND IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. By Rev. R. R. Gurley, pp. 264. Washington; Wm. M. Morrison. Boston; Crocker &amp; Brewster. 1841.

The origin and history of Mr. Gurley's mission to England, under authority of the American Colonization Society, as exhibiting the wild freaks of humanity, under the existing influence of one "idiot," swollen to a size that completely fills the whole orb of vision. Not only to the many and ardent friends of Mr. Gurley, but to all who love the cause of African Colonization, the details of his movements in England—the trials to which he was subjected by the indiscretion of friends and the bitterness of enemies—the skill of his management, the perseverance of his labors, the moral courage he displayed in untoward circumstances and the victories he achieved, will give great pleasure, and confidence too in the ultimate triumph of liberty and right, over oppression, falsehood and intrigue. Here, as every where, Mr. G. appears in a character his own—as a gentleman, a philanthropist, and a disciple of Jesus.

TREATISES UPON THE LIFE, WAKE, AND TRIUMPH OF FAITH. By the Rev. Wm. Romaine, A. M., pp. 332. New-York; R. Carter. Boston; Tappan &amp; Denett. 1842.

The three distinct and yet connected Treatises, published in this neat volume, have long been the delight of intelligent Christians, giving them strength, direction, and reference in their spiritual conflicts. Not many other extant extant so deeply into the vitalities of religion, so clearly the conception and teaching of man's heart, or urge so powerfully the claims of Jesus as the believer's wisdom, righteousness and strength. Romaine's philosophy, or at least, the language in which he clothes his evangelical sentiments, is not exactly that which those who now sympathise with him in his views, consider most unexceptionable. But he wrote according to the style of the day in which he lived, and that class of Christians who hold fellowship with the doctrines of the great Reformers of Germany and Switzerland; and with the exception of some phrasology which the metaphysical scum of later times objects to, not without reason, a volume can scarcely be found, better fitted to advance the Christian's growth in grace, and fortify him against the seductions of the world, the flesh and the devil. Mr. Carter has rendered an invaluable service to Zion by bringing out a new edition of these treatises, rendered as they are to deepen the piety of the heart, by promoting self-acquaintance, and quenching the spirit of self-dependence. Let Christians make that volume "a closet companion," and it will contribute much to the spirituality and comfort of their devotions.

BOGATSKY'S GOLDEN TREASURY. New-York; M. W. Dodd. Boston; Gould, Kendall &amp; Lincoln.

Mr. Dodd deserves the warm thanks of the Christian public for supplying a new, revised, and elegant edition of this incomparable work.

It stands so intimately associated with the most sacred recollections of our earliest days, as the companion of the Bible in the devotions of the paternal mansion, and the chosen assistant of cloister exercises, that we cannot but greet its re-appearance with emotions like those inspired by the return of a dear friend, after a long absence. It has been suppressed for a season by other devotional works of a similar character, it has never been surpassed in excellence, and in some respects never equalled. Mason is good, Jay is better, and Bogatksy best—an aid to devotion.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1842. By Robert B. Thomas. Boston; Published, and sold by Jenks &amp; Palmer.

That half a century has passed away since the first number of this pleasant and useful manual made its appearance, and that it has always enjoyed a patronage sufficient to encourage and reward its author amid all the rivalry with which he had to contend, is proof positive of its unparalleled popularity.

If the whole series be yet in existence, they must, form, even at the present time, and much more, fifty years hence, an object of intense curiosity to one possessing even a small share of the true antiquarian spirit.

Mr. Thomas tells us that he shall not live 50 years longer, and the far-off hand writing certifies his indication as much—but the regrets of many will follow his departure,—which may God defer many years—and his name will long be associ-

ated in the recollections of survivors with all their ideas of shrewdness, humanity, and pungency of wit.

FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE; being the second epoch of Grandfather's chair. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Second edition pp. 158, 12mo. Boston; Tappan &amp; Denett. 1842.

Whoever has read the first epoch of "Grandfather's chair," will by no means neglect the second. Children will be delighted, and parents will be instructed, by the historical sketches so faithfully, and amusingly drawn. It truly combines so much veritable history with so much fiction, as to enclose the attention of childhood, and irresistibly allure them to the study of the large volumes whence "Grandfather" derived his superior knowledge.

THE STORY OF JOAN OF ARC.—By R. M. Evans. With twenty-four fine plates, pp. 180. New-York; D. Appleton &amp; Co. Boston; G. W. Light. 1842.

The history of the period of "Joan of Arc" is here well told, and will not fail to interest deeply those who are interested in it. The facts in her "story" are few, her career is short; but they are singular, and illustrative of the short character of the times in which she lived, and of the savagery of the two greatest nations of Europe, in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Its chief value lies in its adaptation to the early developments of the youthful mind, and its influence in cherishing a relish for true history, in preference to romance. It is beautifully executed by the publishers, and cannot fail to be popular.

THE MOTHER'S ASSISTANT, AND YOUNG LADY'S FRIEND. Vol. II. No. 1.

Of the first volume of this monthly, we saw but a single No. That, so far as our recollection serves, did not strike us as promising to take so high a rank as "The Mother's Magazine," nor to exert altogether so salutary an influence. The objects of the two are not identical, though much unlike. The one is more strictly *religious* and the other, *moral*. The one is more restricted in its topics, the other takes a wider range. It is not quite fair therefore, to institute a comparison between them. The utility of neither, admits of question. They will both contribute to the intellectual and moral improvement of the families into which they are introduced. Any publication proposing to assist mothers and guide young ladies, must be of great benefit. J. S. Abbott, H. Newell, Mrs. Tappan, Dr. Alcott and Mrs. Sigourney, carry on a prima facie evidence of its title or patronage. The work is published at No. 1, Cornhill, and edited by Wm. C. Brown. Price, one dollar a year.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW. No. xxii. Dec. 1841.

Boston; Gould Kendall & Lincoln.

The usual variety and ability of this work are sustained in the present No. It must suffice to state the several articles of which it is made up.

1. The influence of devotion on the intellect. 2. Review of Edwards on the Affects. 3. Renwick's Life of DeWitt Clinton. 4. Turretin on the Millennium. 5. DeWeite's review of his Theodore; or, the Skeptic's Conversion. 6. The Adams Correspondence—Letters of Mrs. Adams, wife of John Adams, and Letters of John Adams, addressed to his wife. 7. Review of the Edinburgh Biblical Cabinet—Hermeneutical, Exegetical, and Philological Library. 8. Architecture of the Heavens, by Nicholl. 9. Literary Notices of R. D. Webb's History of the Reformation; R. D. Webb's Smith's Researches; "Julian"; "Claims of civil and Ecclesiastical History as branches of Moral Philosophy"; "An Introduction to the Greek Language"; &c. &c. 10. Wick's Letters from Abroad; 11. Felton's notes on the Clouds of Aristophanes; "Chapin's Discourse," "Fuller's Sermons;" "Holcombe's history of the rise and progress of the Baptists in Alabama." 12. Literary Intelligence.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW. No. xxi. Dec. 1841.

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